(XLIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2088.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1786.

BOSTON, *October 27.*

Extract of a private letter dated Halifax, October 10.

"THE information I have given ought to be kept secret for my sake, and I communicate it in the greatest confidence that it will not be divulged; but depend upon it, troops are pouring into Nova-Scotia and Canada, from *home*, every day; the posts in the west of the United States are daily fortifying; the garrisons are increased; commissioners from *Vermont* are, at this moment, in treaty with the British commissioners at Montreal, to bring about a union with the old government: a storm is gathering over your republics, more terrible than they have ever experienced; nay, the thunder is now on the point of breaking upon your heads. God grant that you may get seasonable and authentic intelligence, that you may be prepared to resist the shock!"

NEW-YORK, *November 4.*

Extract of a letter from captain T. Hutchins, dated Camp at the junction of Wheeling rivulet and the Ohio, October 12, 1786, to his excellency the president of congress.

"The last letter I had the honour of writing to your excellency, was dated the 13th of September, 11 o'clock at night. I am now to inform your excellency, that in the afternoon of the 18th of the same month, when I had progressed almost 43 miles, as I was superintending surveying the eighth range, I received from major Hamtramack, by express, the intelligence respecting the hostile intentions of the Indians, contained in the enclosed papers, No. 1 and 2."

(No. 1.)

Westmoreland, ss.

The deposition of George Brickell, of the county aforesaid, taken the 13th of September, 1786—deposeth and saith, that he left Ottaway river, about 50 miles below the Lower Sandusky, the 5th of this instant, September, that there were 1700 Indian warriors assembled at the Shawanoes towns, and that their number in a short time would be 2000; that their intentions were to strike first the Wheeling settlement and lower down the Ohio; that all the nations were joined and held a treaty on the 5th at Lower Sandusky, which being early in the morning and lasted till after dark; that they had lately brought into the Shawanoes towns 13 or 14 scalps, and four prisoners, two of which were women, whom the Indians burnt before the men's faces; the men were to share the same fate in a few days; that the women's names were Moore, one the wife of captain Moore, the other her daughter; that Samuel Bealer, who had this summer removed to the Indian country from Wheeling settlement, and his family, were all killed; that a captain Caldwell read his papers among the Indians, particularly land warrants, as he told this deponent; that this deponent believes from these and other circumstances, and from the information given him by every person in that country, the whole of the Indian nations are determined to strike in the fall when they get their corn secured, excepting the Cornplanter, who has refused to join them *as yet*; that there has been a reinforcement of troops at Detroit this fall, in three vessels, but does not know the number; that one Williams, a half blooded Indian, told this deponent and the others with him, that if the Indians knew they were informed of what was going on they would be killed before they got home; and further this deponent saith not.

Signed, GEORGE BRICKELL.

Sworn and subscribed before

GEORGE WALLACE.

Thomas Girty, of Pitt township, who was in company with the before-mentioned George Brickell, deposeth and saith, that the before-mentioned Williams told him that the Indians were going to war; that Williams had this information from one Abraham Kuhn, a white man who is married to an Indian woman, by which means he is made a Wyandott chief; that this deponent went in the council house on the 3d instant, and saw the Indians sitting in council, and upon being informed who this deponent was, they were silent; that this deponent was asked frequently if Hutchins was gone to run the line, which this deponent denied, and was told at the same time that the Indians meant to cut him off and all his men; that the Cherokees and Shawanoes chased Cayasuta, when he went to Mingoe town with a speech to the Indians, desiring them not to go war against the Americans, and would have killed him, had he not made his escape; and further this deponent saith not.

his

Signed THOMAS † GIRTY.

mark.

Sworn and subscribed before

GEORGE WALLACE.

(No. 2.)

Fort-Pitt, September 14, 1786.

A man, who for many reasons wishes his name not to be known, makes the following report:

That he was made prisoner six years ago, by the British and Indians, and has since generally resided in the Indian country; that he left Lower Sandusky the 5th inst. that in the course of last spring the nations on the waters of the south side of Lake Erie on the Miamis and Wabash, held frequent councils amongst themselves, that afterwards some from each of the nations went to the northward to hold a council with the Six Nations; that a great number of chiefs were in council a considerable time at a place to the north of Lake Ontario, that no interpreter or person who understood English, or was not called to this council, was admitted, that the Wyandotts chiefs were there when Mr. Springer (a messenger from captain Hutchins) arrived at the Upper Sandusky, and returned to the Lower Sandusky the day, or the day before, that Mr. Springer set off from Upper Sandusky to go back to captain Hutchins. (Upper Sandusky is distant from the Lower thirty miles); that seventy warriors of the Six Nations were expected soon after, who, with the chiefs of the Wyandotts, Delawares, &c were to go to the Shawanoes towns, where a large body of Indians were already collected with hostile intentions; the reason of their being already assembled is their having received information that their country is to be surveyed, which they are determined to oppose at all events—this is not only the sentiments of those already assembled, but that of all the young men of the Indian nations, who say that they will put their old men, women and children behind them, and will defend their country to the last extremity;—If they are beaten they will destroy what they cannot carry off, and will remove to the setting of the sun—they will give up all within the Pennsylvania line, for that they have promised, but no more.—They are determined that the line now cutting by Pennsylvania, shall bound them to the sun-rising, and the Ohio shall be the boundary between them and the Big Knives. They frequently inquire if captain Hutchins was out, and say, that the moment they hear of his beginning to survey, five hundred men will march from the Shawanoes towns to cut him off—That this will be the case, the informant verily believes, for they seem greatly exasperated, and they are more united and better prepared in all respects for war, than ever they were during the time of his residence amongst them—he adds, that just before he left Lower Sandusky, he was informed that some of the young men intended to kill Mr. Springer, who was then at Upper Sandusky, that he immediately dispatched a man and horse to bring him to where he was, but Springer was gone before the arrival of the man at Upper Sandusky; that he was told, that when the purport of Springer's message was known at the Shawanoes towns, the young men were so angry at it, that they would not suffer their chiefs to hold a council, which is customary when they receive any news of consequence; he further says, that 13 scalps and 4 prisoners were brought into the Shawanoes towns; that two of the prisoners (women) were burned; they were mother and daughter, of the name of Moore; their names were known by papers found with them.

I do certify that the above is a true copy of the intelligence delivered by the above mentioned person to me.

Signed WILLIAM FERGUSON.

Published by order of Congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, sec'ry.

ANNAPOLIS, *November 23.*

The following gentlemen are elected members of the house of delegates to serve in the present general assembly, viz.

For Kent county, Isaac Perkins, Richard Miller, Josiah Johnson, and Robert Wright, Esquires.

For Calvert county, Michael Taney, William Fitzhugh, jun. John Grahame, and Thomas Gantt, jun. Esquires.

For Prince-George's county, Walter Bowie, Fielder Bowie, Robert Bowie, and George Digges, Esquires.

For Montgomery county, Edward Burgess, Lawrence Oneale, William Holmes, and John Hayman Nicholls, Esquires.

Monday, November 20, 1786.

GENTLEMEN,

IT is not in my power to send you immediately my answer to Mr. Duvall's pieces; it is lengthened by colonel Ramsey's publication in the last week's paper, and as you say "that unless you get it some time to day, it will be too late for this week," I must submit to the postponing of it till next.

I am your obedient servant,

DAN. of ST. THO. JENIFER.

To Messieurs F. and S. GREEN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

SOMETIME about the middle of April last the commissioners for the preservation and sale of confiscated British property presented their account, and on Mr. Chase's observing, that the late intendant, Mr. Jenifer, could give information on the subject, the matter was put off until he could attend the board, and a letter was sent to him, with a copy of the charges of commissions on the resales, which I understood were the only objectionable parts. The inquiry was put off from time to time on account of the absence of Mr. Jenifer, or some of the board; at length, Mr. Jenifer, and all the members, being in town, the 18th of July was appointed for the inquiry, and notice thereof given to Mr. Jenifer, and, I believe, to the absent members. Mr. Paca declared, he could not with propriety sit, and captain Kilty informed the board, that he had spoken to Mr. Chase, who said he could not attend, as he was engaged in the chancery court. Under these circumstances, I gave my vote for going into an immediate inquiry; my motives were, that the account had been before the board ever since April, and that I had understood, Mr. Chase, as soon as the chancery court was over, intended to go to the back country for his health. Mr. Paca having withdrawn himself, and major Wright declaring he could not attend for some time if the matter was postponed, it appeared to me, that there was no prospect of having a fuller board. After Mr. Jenifer and Mr Duvall were heard, something dropped, tending to an immediate *determination*, which drew from me an objection to its being then determined, as I was not ready to give my opinion, and wished to see the resolution referred to by Mr. Jenifer in the course of the inquiry; on this, an adjournment until the next morning took place. At the particular request of major Wright, I went the next morning earlier than the usual time of meeting, and found him very impatient to get away, as his family were then on board a vessel, waiting for him, to cross the bay; after captain Kilty appeared, major Wright expressed his surprise that the governor did not attend, as he had spoken to him the evening before, and he had his promise to meet early; major Wright being still impatient and uneasy, captain Kilty said, he would go out and look for the governor; he returned without seeing him; soon after his return, I asked the board if I should direct the messenger to go for the governor, which was agreed to; the messenger brought word back, that the governor was with Mr. Jenifer at Mr. Stone's, and would be up immediately, with the resolution before mentioned; the governor not coming so soon as he was expected, major Wright grew more impatient, and said he could not possibly wait longer, and that as there was a board, we might proceed without the governor, as he had notice and did not attend; I told him I wished the governor to be there, he having been present at the inquiry, and that I thought there would be an impropriety in entering upon the business without him; but if the opinion of the board was otherwise, I should be obliged to do it; major Wright did not insist on it, and soon after the governor came in. Having, during the absence of the governor, heard both captain Kilty and major Wright's sentiments, which were for the passage of the account, when the governor asked if the question should be put on the account, I said I was not ready to determine on it, but as I knew both the gentlemens sentiments respecting it, I did not wish to delay the matter, as it had been delayed too long already, and added, I had not the vanity to think, that if my opinion was against the account, it would have sufficient weight to induce them to change theirs, and though I did not wish to delay the business, yet if the question was put, I must vote against the account, not having made up my mind respecting it. The governor said, he could not think of putting the question when one of the members had declared he was not ready to determine; major Wright then said, if I asked it, the affair might be put off to a further day, but that he could not himself attend before the 15th of the next month, (about three weeks); I did not

fire it for the reaſons before given. After ſome altercation, the governor put the queſtion, whether the account ſhould be then decided on? I voted againſt it, and alſo againſt its paſſage.

JAMES BRICE.

Mr. PRINTER,

I WAS preſent at the debate in the houſe of delegates, on the 16th, reſpecting the eligibility of one of the members.

I muſt confeſs it appeared to me to be a tedious piece of buſineſs, and I was ſo weary, and ſo much diſguſted, with the obſervations and reaſoning of the member who firſt addreſſed the houſe, that I was on the point of quitting it, when a remark that he made, put me into a train of reflections, which happily laſted till the concluſion of his long unmeaning harangue.

The remark I allude to, was on the diviſion of laws into body and ſoul, ſo aptly illuſtrated by the ſhell and kernel of a nut.

It brought to my mind, in the firſt place, an obſervation frequently to be met with, but which I never before could diſcover the meaning of, *a ſweet nut for the Devil to crack*: The law is indeed a ſweet nut, though ſome ſkill and diſcernment are neceſſary in order to *crack* it to advantage; this, however, is amply compenſated for by the ſweetneſs and largeneſs of the kernel, which of courſe falls to the ſhare of the *crackers*, while the ſhells are charitably diſtributed among the bye ſtanders.

How the Devil came to relinquiſh ſo lucrative an employment, and how the preſent poſſeſſors came to enjoy it, are points of too much antiquity for me to determine; but, as I take it, that the Devil is not an aſs, whatever ſome people may ſay, it is probable that he looks forward to a return of his property with good and *legal* intereſt for the uſe of it.

In Shakeſpeare's play, of Troilus and Creſſida, Therſites is introduced in the character of a jeſter, and compares the heads of Achilles and Ajax to a ſuſty nut, without a kernel: I could not avoid thinking this in ſome meaſure applicable to the gentleman I have already mentioned, who, after infinite labour and toil in *cracking* his nut, brought forth ſo very rotten a kernel; and if every nut was of this quality, it would be well, (as Nero wiſhed of the heads of the Roman people) to have them all joined into one, and incloſed in a ſhell ſo ſtrong that it might never be *cracked* again.

We are taught, by Holy Writ, to believe that our ſouls come into exiſtence with the heavy load of original ſin.——The ſouls of many of our laws may emphatically be ſaid to be born in ſin, and to grow up in wickedneſs, and while they continue to exiſt, there is little probability of their being purified: The chief conſolation is, that they are not, like other ſouls, immortal, but are ſubject to an entire diſſolution and death, which, in many of them, is a *conſummation devoutly to be wiſhed*.

On conſidering the definition of a ſoul, we may be led to doubt, whether our conſtitution is animated by one or not. *A ſoul is a rational ſpirit*; but if ſuch is the ſpirit of our conſtitution, it is ſoully miſrepreſented by thoſe who have it in charge.

Souls are endued with the faculty of thinking, but it is a faculty which the ſoul of our conſtitution (if it has one) will have little occaſion to exerciſe; as, ſome gentlemen, on a late occaſion, have undertaken to think for it:—Whether a ſoul may be injured by ſuch a liberty, or what action would lie in ſuch a caſe, I ſhall leave to the *crackers* of nuts to determine, though, for my own part, when I had once poſitively expreſſed my thoughts, I ſhould not thank any perſon for thinking or ſpeaking for me.

Spinoza and his followers contend, that the ſoul is of the ſame ſubſtance with the body; if this opinion is right, our conſtitution certainly has not a ſoul; for light differs not more from darkneſs, than the ſoul, which has been attributed to it, does from its body.

Notwithſtanding theſe doubts, however, I am inclined to think, that our conſtitution has a ſoul of ſome kind or other, as the framers of it would hardly turn out a body of ſuch magnitude to fight its way without one.

Divines are ſaid to have the cure of ſouls, which are therefore put under their care and direction; but theſe powers are trifling if compared with the privileges of thoſe who ſuperintend the ſoul of our conſtitution: Theſe gentlemen not only direct its motions, but undertake to change it to any form that may ſuit their particular views, ſo that, at one time it ſhall be the narrow circumſcribed ſoul of a bigot, who will damn a man merely becauſe he is a *quaker*, and will not take an oath, and another ſhall come forth, the ſoul of generoſity itſelf, liberal as the air, and forfeiting its pretenſions, even to common ſenſe, for the benefit of objects the moſt undeſerving.

Coblers are frequently entitled, *menders of ſouls*, and probably with juſtice, whereas political coblers too often leave their work in a worſe condition than they found it.

The Pythagoreans held, that after the ſeparation of the ſoul it underwent a tranſmigration, and informed the body of ſome of the brute creation:——What animal the ſoul of our conſtitution would be thrown into on ſuch an event, is a point that I muſt be excuſed from delivering my opinion on at preſent, though I fear the chance would be a bad one.

Philoſophers have, in all ages, been puzzled to diſcover the properties and qualities of ſouls, and falſe teachers have, at different times, propagated falſe notions concerning them. In like manner, it has puzzled many to diſcover the qualities of the ſoul of our conſtitution, and on a late occaſion, men, who were by no means philoſophers, but the falſeſt of teachers, have propagated the falſeſt notions, ſupported by the falſeſt arguments, and calculated to produce the moſt ruinous conſequences. If no better definition can be given of the ſoul of our conſtitution, I pray, that for its enormous folly, wickedneſs, iniquity and injuſtice, it may be everlaſtingly damned.

RUSTICUS.

November 19, 1786.

To the CITIZENS of ANNAPOLIS.

"*The Cit* again, O ſave me gracious God!
"What crime of mine could merit *ſuch a rod*;
"That all the *rage* of DULNESS now ſhould be,
"From this *foul* BLUNDERBUSS diſcharged on
"me!"

OF all the ſcribblers that ever diſgraced the liberty of the preſs, *the Citizen* is the moſt vain, ignorant, and contemptible. All ſenſe of ſhame, all regard to truth, all reſpect to the ſentiments of his fellow citizens and the public, is laid aſide; and with unwarrantable inſolence he takes the liberty to publiſh whatever he pleaſes; he conceals himſelf under a maſk, and ſtabs the reputation, as he would the perſon, of *the Delegate*, if he could eſcape with impunity.

The Delegate heretofore conjectured, that the publications by *the Citizen* were the joint labours of a little junto in this city, whoſe united efforts he held in the greateſt contempt; he is now ſatisfied that he was miſtaken in this opinion. The young man, who preſumptuouſly offered himſelf a candidate for Anne-Arundel county in oppoſition to *the Delegate*, was only the *oſtenſible* author; he carried the papers to the preſs, and juſtly merited every ſtricture that was applied to him. The *real* author is the mere minion, ſycophant, and puff of the young candidate. A brief account of the REAL *Citizen* may be matter of information to ſome, and entertainment to others.

On the commencement of the war with Great-Britain troops were raiſed, and ſurgeons became neceſſarily employed. Of the great number required, it was not poſſible to procure, nor was it expected that every one ſhould be qualified for the profeſſion. Lads were often commiſſioned without any regard to the competency of their knowledge, and employed in the manual operation of compounding medicines, ſcraping lint, ſpreading plaiſters, and adminiſtering the clyſter-pipe. In this ſubordinate ſtation *the Citizen* made his appearance in the Maryland line. How many years he performed the various duties of ſurgeon's-mate, cannot be preciſely aſcertained, but juſtice requires the admiſſion, that in collecting of rags, ſcraping lint, ſpreading plaiſters, handling the peſtle and mortar, and adminiſtering the clyſter-pipe and ſyringe, he acquired the reputation of the LAD *of lads*. Unfortunately for *the Citizen*, in aſpiring to the character of a ſurgeon, he miſtook his talents. His intellectual powers were only formed for the menial ſervices of an apothecary's ſhop, and it was plain to all, and the common topic of converſation of the gentlemen in the hoſpital department, that he was no more calculated, by nature, for the duties of a ſurgeon, than a powder-monkey to command a line of battle ſhip.

When peace took place *the Citizen* found himſelf in a very ſad plight. Without reſources, without knowledge, and without any other reputation than what flowed from his experience and an extenſive practice and dexterity in ſpreading plaiſters and adminiſtering the clyſter-pipe (a moſt unprofitable buſineſs in town or country, as *every old woman* could practice in the ſame line, with as much ſecurity to the patient, and ſucceſs in the operation, as *the Citizen*), he declined all thoughts of acquiring fame or a fortune as a ſon of Æſculapius. From his pride, arrogance and ſelf conceit, he ſuffered many mortifications from lads, who were equal in *rank* and merit with himſelf, but whom, from his vanity, he affected to conſider and treat as his inferiors. A diſaſter which happened to *the Citizen*, in ſpite of every prudent precaution, confirmed his reſolution of attempting ſome other means to obtain a living. A captive *Britiſh* ſoldier, ſmarting with his wounds, to whom *the Citizen* was adminiſtering the warm and cordial potion, returned the whole contents, with certain additions, without the leaſt reſpect, full into the face and boſom of his friendly operator. The hapleſs youth from this unfortunate accident inſenſibly got a contraction of his muſcles, and the idea of his misfortune has made ſo ſtrong an impreſſion on his nerves, that he ever ſince appears as if his ſenſe of ſmelling was continually offended. What adds to *the Citizen's* diſtreſs, and makes his caſe pitiful, wond'rous pitiful, and fills up the meaſure of his calamity, and excites the compaſſion of *the Delegate*, is the remark of his companions, that *even in his ſmiles*, and when he wiſhes moſt to pleaſe and captivate the fair, he cannot, with all his philoſophy, obliterate from his memory the unluckly accident, and his muſcles and noſtrils ſuffer the ſame contractions and contortions as at the moment of the diſaſter.

When *the Citizen* laid down the peſtle and mortar and quitted the difficult ſtudy of Galen and Hypocrates, his evil genius inſpired him with ambition to follow the law. What proficiency he has made in this ſtudy, the young candidate, his patron and teacher, only can determine; but it requires little depth of legal abilities to predict, that he will never acquire any degree of eminence in the profeſſion; and *the Delegate* believes, that he is better qualified to give a clyſter to a patient, than advice to a client.

The Citizen finding that he had neither talents for phyſic or law, commences *author*, and as a ſpecimen of his genius and abilities, he compoſed and ſet to muſic a ſong on the military exploits and atchievements of our American heroes. This ditty was the loweſt inſipidity of the moſt vile and execrable compoſition. But this quondam ſurgeon's-mate, then lawyer and now author, can ſing this very ſong. Good lack! Good lack! how he can ſing it! His enemies (for with all his virtues he has ſome) pretend to diſcover ſome few defects in his performance. Their envy and malice prompts them to ſay, that he ſnuffles and wheezes, and makes ſuch wry faces at the company, that his chaunting has the ſame effect on ſome of his fair audience, as when the bag-pipe ſings in the noſe, and they cannot contain for laughter. His friends on the contrary are in raptures with his voice, and ſay the world cannot produce an opera ſinger to compare with *the Citizen*, when he exerts his utmoſt powers.

The *Citizen's* firſt exhibition of *authorſhip* was an anſwer to a celebrated performance wrote and printed in Carolina againſt the eſtabliſhment of the ſociety of the *Cincinnati*. Nothing can mark the vanity and ignorance of the *Citizen* in ſtronger colours, than his impertinence and ſedacity in publiſhing his nonſenſical effuſions as a reply to ſuch a maſterly production. The citizens of the United States were thoroughly convinced of the dangerous tendency of the inſtitution, as it was originally framed, and the ſociety themſelves were fully perſuaded, that the liberties of America might hereafter be affected, if not endangered by it, and therefore they changed and altered thoſe articles which were moſt obnoxious to their countrymen. The *Citizen's* remarks were too deſpicable to engage the notice of the able pen which wrote the pamphlet; and our author, not only failed in his vain attempt to acquire a literary reputation, but he was much diſappointed in the ſale of his performance, the profits not defraying the expence of publication.

The hiſtory of the laſt ſeſſion of aſſembly was the next eſſay of his genius. Ignorant of the principles of our conſtitution, unacquainted with the *excluſive* rights and authority of the different branches of the legiſlature, without capacity to diſcover the principles of action, and the objects and views of the principal characters, and wanting that candour and love of truth which every hiſtorian ſhould poſſeſs, his narrative is imperfect and falſe, and his remarks and reaſoning the vileſt jargon that ever diſgraced the preſs. A return of the money paid for this catch-penny work can be obtained on application to any juſtice of the peace; and the fraud practiſed on the public may be puniſhed on an indictment againſt the *Citizen* for an *impoſtor* and *cheat*. The *Citizen* ſtipulated to furniſh the purchaſers of his work with information and improvement, and deceiving them in both, he cannot be entitled to *ſomething* for *nothing*.

The Citizen's next attempt at *authorſhip* was his publications againſt the *Delegate*. Prodigious things, if we believe him, have been wrought by the magic of his pen. He enlightened *the citizens of Annapolis*, and they rejected the *Delegate* as an elector for the city; he enlightened *the electors of the ſenate*, and they rejected the Delegate as a ſenator. Had the *Citizen*, indeed, exerted his *doctorſhip* and not his *authorſhip*, and publiſhed to the world that he had exerciſed the clyſter-pipe upon the citizens, and upon the electors of the ſenate, he might have been believed, for this was within the compaſs of his acknowledged talents; but for this inſignificant wretch to gig it about and wriggle as he does, and to cry out buzza, *I* enlightened the citizens, *I* enlightened the electors of the ſenate with my maſterly pen, *I* gave them information and improved their brains, *I* cracked their noddles and poured light and knowledge into their ſkulls; ſuch bouncing, and cracking, and boaſting, can never obtain credit, nor be conſidered in any other light than the mere brayings of an aſs.

The *Delegate*, ſays the *Citizen*, is beſet with men without intrinſic merit, and by others who would ſacrifice this country to their own intereſt; and thence he concludes the *Delegate* to be *a proſtituted character*. The *Citizen* cannot mean by theſe aſſertions to aſperſe the *Delegate's* reputation. His only object is to lay open and diſplay his own heart, and to let mankind ſee that there is nothing there to operate as a check upon its natural depravity. The *Citizen*, indeed, might have ſaved himſelf this trouble, for nature having given him a ſoul capable of extreme baſeneſs, in compaſſion to the human race, beſtowed on him a form, figure and features, correſpondent to his mind, that every one, warned by theſe external marks of a deſperate and abandoned ſpirit, might be on their guard againſt malice, treachery and falſehood.

The *Citizen* has aſſerted, that the Annapolitans firſt exerciſed the virtue of denying the *Delegate* that teſtimony which every one ought to expect from the immediate witneſſes of his conduct. In all his pub- has impudently endeavoured to impreſs

the public with an opinion, that the city had the ſtrongeſt objections to the Delegate's public character, and had therefore withdrawn their confidence from him. If theſe aſſertions had the leaſt foundation in truth, and the citizens had taken any exceptions to the Delegate's conduct, it muſt have been for ſentiments and meaſures adopted and maintained while their repreſentative, before the cloſe of the laſt ſeſſion of aſſembly, becauſe, ſince that period, he has acted in no other public character, connected with them, than as recorder of the city, and that he did his duty in that ſtation, the addreſs of the corporation would eſtabliſh beyond all contradiction. Detected and expoſed in a thouſand falſehoods, *the Citizen* will neither reform or retract. After the laſt ſeſſion, an addreſs, ſigned by almoſt all the principal characters in the city, was preſented *to the Delegate*. In this addreſs the citizens were pleaſed to ſay, that "*gratitude* for great and eſſential public ſervices, "invariably warms the boſom of every citizen, to "whom the rights of mankind, and the happineſs "of his country, is dear. It is by this ſentiment "we are actuated, when we make you our ſincereſt "acknowledgments for the zeal, fidelity and attach-"ment, to our intereſts, which you have lately ex-"hibited in your juſt oppoſition, to the propoſal for "removing the ſeat of government to Baltimore-"town; a meaſure, in the event of which, not on-"ly this city, but the whole community, were deep-"ly concerned. Had the attempt ſucceeded, its in-"jurious conſequences would have fallen particular-"ly heavy upon us. The ſtate at large would have "been leſs immediately affected: Your unwearied "efforts, therefore, to prevent the ſucceſs of that "attempt, demand the peculiar approbation, the "warmeſt thanks, of your conſtituents. But while "we thus declare the approving ſentiments we en-"tertain as to *part* of your public conduct, we can-"not help teſtifying our high ſenſe of your ability, "integrity and unremitted attention, *on all occaſions*, "to our advantage, and the proſperity and welfare "of the whole ſtate, in diſcharge of your important "truſt." As long as this teſtimonial of approba-tion, gratitude and affection, remains, or is remem-bered, *the Citizen* muſt ſtand recorded as a wanton calumniator, not only of *the delegate*, but of the citi-zens of Annapolis.

The Citizen, ſays that *the Delegate*, is become a *po-litical cypher*, and is ſinking into *contempt*. He miſ-takes the caſe. He ought to ſay, that his young pa-tron and *idol* has become a political cypher; and he himſelf the contempt of the public. *The Citizen* ſays, that his pen firſt taught *the Delegate* a proper ſenſe of his ſituation. He again miſtakes the caſe. He ought to correct this error, and ſay, that his ſcribbling has opened the eyes of his companion and *idol*, diſcovered the ridiculous figure he has made on the political theatre, and the impecility of the Citi-zen's friendſhip and aſſiſtance. The Citizen adviſes the delegate to retire from public life. The Delegate cannot oblige him. The public voice of his country has placed him in a public ſtation, and commands his ſervices; and the late deciſion of the houſe of delegates has enforced the public voice, and their commands.

The Delegate would not be ungrateful, and there-fore will give advice in return. He adviſes *the Citi-zen* to take a candid review of himſelf and his me-rits, and to form a juſt idea and eſtimate of his ca-pacity and talents. He ſeriouſly recommends to *the Citizen* to conſult his natural bent, inclination, and real abilities, and not to aim at profeſſions for which he never was deſigned. A *Jack* of all trades is good at none. Nature has ſufficiently marked out to every one the profeſſion or occupation ſhe deſigns, by giving a peculiar bent and inclination, and ſuit-able powers. It is clear *the Citizen* was never made for a *doctor*, or *lawyer*, or *author*. *The Delegate* now appeals to the candour of *the Citizen*, and aſks him, upon a fair examination of himſelf, what line of pro-feſſion or buſineſs he really thinks he was meant and calculated for by nature?——A FIDDLER ſays *the Citizen*.—*Agreed* ſays the Delegate.—And to let *the Citizen* ſee that the Delegate's reſentment no longer exiſts, he will exert his influence with the managers of the *Annapolitan aſſemblies*, to give him the firſt ſeat in the muſic gallery. There his merit will be felt and acknowledged, and the only queſtion with his admirers will be, whether *the Citizen* has more ſkill and judgment in exerciſing the clyſter-pipe, or in ſcraping of cat-gut.

"Now by my ſoul it makes me bluſh to know,
"My ſpirits could deſcend to *ſuch a foe*;
"Whatever cauſe the vengeance might provoke,
"It ſeems rank cowardice to give the ſtroke."

A DELEGATE.

Annapolis, 20th Nov. 1786.

TAKEN up as a ſtray, by Jacob Green, living in Prince-George's county, a ſmall MARE, about twelve hands high, branded on the near ſide C. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

TAKEN up as a ſtray, by Thomas Bicknell, living near the Head of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, a brown MARE, about thirteen hands and an half high, ſeven years old, has a ſtar in her fore-head, neither docked nor branded, paces, trots, and gallops. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

Annapolis, November 22, 1786.

WILL be SOLD, on Monday the 18th of December next, at the dwelling houſe of Henry Jones, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, on Patuxent, about three miles from Queen-Anne, for the purpoſe of paying his debts;

SUNDRY articles of houſehold furniture, ſome cattle and horſes, and ſeveral valuable country born negroes. The terms of ſale will be made known on that day, and begin at 10 o'clock.

THOMAS HARWOOD, executor of Henry Jones.

Upper Marlborough, November 15, 1786.

ALL perſons who have claims of any kind againſt the eſtate of Henry King, late of Prince-George's county, deceaſed, are deſired to furniſh their reſpective demands, properly authenticated, to Mr. Elias Tucker, at the regiſter's office, in Upper Marlborough, in the county aforeſaid, as ſoon as they conveniently can, he being authoriſed to ſettle and adjuſt the eſtate of the deceaſed. It being the wiſh of the ſubſcriber to cloſe the adminiſtration as ſoon as poſſible, and ſatisfy the claims of creditors, it is hoped they will be ſpeedy in their application.

ROBERT SIM, adminiſtrator.

P. S. All perſons indebted to the deceaſed are alſo requeſted to call on Mr. Elias Tucker, without delay, to ſettle and pay off the demands againſt them, as the ſituation of Henry King's affairs will not admit of long indulgence.

R. S. adm.

November 5, 1786.

THE ſubſcribers, being the only ſurviving truſtees for the charity ſchool, and the ſeveral tracts of land thereto belonging, in Talbot county, give no-tice, that they intend to apply to the next general aſ-ſembly, for leave to veſt in the commiſſioners of the poor houſe of the ſame county, the value of the ſaid charity-ſchool, and of the lands above mentioned.

MATTHEW TILGHMAN,
JOHN GORDON.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody, on the 18th of November, 1786, a certain MICHAEL MORE, who ſays he belongs to captain —— Sears, of Buſh town, in Harford county, Maryland. His maſter is deſired to come and take him away and pay charges.

DAVID STEUART, ſheriff of Anne Arundel county.

Annapolis, 15th Nov. 1786.

Juſt imported in the ſhip Waſhington, capt Chapman, from London, and to be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms by Ridgely and Evans, at their ſtore ſituated on Corn-hill-ſtreet, near the Dock, for cash or good bills of exchange on Meſſrs. Wallace, Johnſon and Muir, London,

AN aſſortment of goods ſuitable to the ſeaſon, a-mongſt which are, ſuperfine, ſecond, and courſe cloths, double milled drab, bearſkins, halfthicks, knapt frize, penniſtones, negro cottons, lineys, green baiz, great coats, pea jackets, trouſers, green, blue and mottled rugs, roſe and ſtriped blankets, calimancoes, durants, tammies, camblets, yard wide figured ſtuffs, crapes, ſerge denim, ſilk and ſtuff quilted petticoats, cordurays, ſattinet, ſatin beaver, ſuſtians, plain and ſtriped velverets, mens and womens worſted and yarn ſtockings, mitted gloves, ſailors caps, and a great many other articles not enumerated.

RIDGELY and EVANS.

P. S. We deſire that all thoſe who are indebted to us will be pleaſed to ſettle up their laſt year's accounts, that we may be enabled to make good our remittances.

R. and E.

Charles county, October 13, 1786.

WHEREAS a certain William Co her, of Waſhington county, ſold Thomas Courtney Reeves, part of two tracts of land, called Betſey's De-light, containing ſixty-two acres, and part of a tract called Miſtake, containing forty-five acres, lying in Charles county; and the ſaid lands by miſtake were conveyed in the name of Thomas Charles Reeves, and ſince the ſaid William Copher has moved off to Ken-tucky, but the ſaid deed, for want of the proper name, being defective; this is to give notice, that I intend to apply to the next general aſſemby, praying an act may paſs to give the ſame effect to the deed, as if the pro-per name had been mentioned and likewiſe to have the ſaid deed recorded agreeable to law.

THOMAS COURTNEY REEVES.

St. Mary's county, October 25, 1786.

To be SOLD, by the ſubſcriber, at his dwelling-houſe, on Thurſday the 14th of December next, for cash or tobacco,

A PARCEL of likely country born ſlaves, conſiſting of men, women, boys and girls. Credit will be given, on giving bond upon intereſt with ap-proved ſecurity.

JOHN SOMERVELLE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we intend to take the depoſitions of witneſſes to eſtabliſh the the will of Notley Maddox, late of Charles county, de-ceaſed, and to eſtabliſh our right to lands deviſed from him, on Monday the twenty-ſeventh day of No-vember next, at the houſe of Robert D. Semmes, in Port-Tobacco-town, of which all perſons concerned are deſired to take notice.

HENRY MADDOCKE,
NOTLEY MADDOCKE.

Annapolis, November 1, 1786.

ALL perſons having claims againſt Henry Jones, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are re-queſted to bring them in to the ſubſcriber as ſoon as poſſible, as he is very deſirous of aſcertaining the amount, that he may proceed to the ſale of the effects of the deceaſed, for the purpoſe of diſcharging all juſt claims, and all perſons indebted to the deceaſed are re-queſted to make payment.

THOMAS HARWOOD, executor of Henry Jones, deceaſed.

November 24, 1786.

To be SOLD, for final ſettlement certificates,

FOUR hundred and twenty acres of land, lying within two miles of a market town, in this ſtate. For further particulars enquire of the printers.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Philadelphia, November 22, 1786.

The compting-houſe of the ſubſcriber, on Mr. M'Clenachan's wharf, was broke open laſt night, and the undermentioned NOTES taken out, with ſundry other papers:

SECOND Bills of EXCHANGE, PROTESTED Bills, &c.

As they can be of no uſe to the robbers, it is ex-pected they will throw them away. Should any per-ſon find them he ſhall be entitled to the above re-ward; but ſhould they be offered for ſale, it is ex-pected they will be ſtopped, and notice given to

WILLIAM BELL.

1785. February 1.	Montgomery and Caldwell's note to William Krith, at 4 months,	174	17	3
Oct. 22.	James Gibbon's draught on J. and C. Hart, in favour of S. Hawkins,			
May 28.	John Thornton's note to John Cockſhot, at 90 days,	180	0	0
Dec. 27.	John Little's on Michael Gratz, in favour of Tho-mas Irvin,	37	10	0
May 11.	Matthias Slough to William Bell, 60 days,	186	4	0
Feb. 18.	Ditto ditto, William Ni-chols, 60 days,	252	6	0
Auguſt 23.	William Greer to William Bell, at 3 months,	53	12	10
Dec. 21.	William Montgomery to William Bell, 6 months,	30	12	0
1786. January 2.	John Earle to William Bell, 2 months,	140	0	0
Febtuary 6.	Martin M'Dermott to ditto, 31 days,	15	0	0
January 2.	Thomas Truxton on Benja-min Hawkins, 18 months,	160	1	0
June 13.	M'Clenachan and P. Moore's draught on Crocket's and Harris, at 20 days,	196	0	0
—— 13.	Charles Drum to William Bell, at 40 days,	9	15	0
July 29.	Andrew Uhler, four notes, 20, 30, 40, and 50 day,	31	8	10
Sept. 13.	Margaret York's receipt for	30	0	10
May 24.	King and Lowrey's receipt for	52	10	0
—— 18.	Thomas Denton to William Bell, 3 months,	50	7	9½
Auguſt 23.	James Heard to Samuel Ni-cholas, 3 months,	37	10	0
April 8.	Francis Allifon, on Allifon M'Knight, and Co. ac-cepted, 4th Auguſt, paya-ble at 90 day, for Virginia currency,	450	0	0
Sept. 22.	Timothy Hurſt on John Sup-ple, at 2 months,	9	0	0
Oct. 16.	William Price, and Co. in favour of William Bell, on Nalbro Frazier, at two months,	20	3	10
Sept. 4.	Richard Soderſtrom to Tho-mas Fitzſimons, at twelve months with intereſt	242	5	0
	Richard Butler on John Ni-cholſon,	375	0	0
Oct. 18.	Jacob Baker to William Bell, 45 days,	141	7	1
25.	Samuel Meredith to William Bell, 90 days,	150	0	0
23.	Charles Syng, and Co. ditto, 10 days,	33	8	0
16.	Thomas Lea to ditto, 6 months:	67	15	8
29.	Stewart & Plunket's draught on Conynham, Nesbit, and Co. in favour of Walter Roe, at 45 days, accepted 21ſt November,	300	0	0
Nov. 2.	William Bradford's order on Iſaac Lloyd or Thomas Canby, in favour of Wil-liam King, accepted by Thomas Canby, 8th No-vember,	39	0	0
Oct. 27.	John Fromberger in favour of William Bell, 45 days,	525	0	0
5.	William and John Smith's draught, in favour of Ben-jamin Stoddart, on Robert Morris, at 30 days, ac-cepted 30th October,	374	3	6
	Blair M'Clenachan, on Ar-ther St. Clair, and Co. in favour of William Bell,	60	0	0

Payment of the above bills and notes is ſtopped.

Juſt imported in the ſhip Waſhington, captain Chap-man, from London, and now opening at the ſub-ſcriber's ſtore, on the Dock,

A VERY general aſſortment of fall and winter goods, which will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms for cash, or bills on London. 4 w

JAMES MACKUBIN.

November 15, 1786.

Juſt imported in the ſhip Waſhington, captain William Chapman, from London, and now opening at the ſubſcriber's ſtore, in Annapolis,

AN aſſortment of goods, conſiſting of a great variety of articles ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for ready money. He has alſo for ſale, all kinds of wet goods as uſual, among which is ſome moſt excellent Barbados rum ſpirit

WILLIAM WILKINS.

Hon Agham, Patuxent river, Prince-George's county, September 15, 1786.

PUBLIC SALE,

OF a very valuable eſtate, by virtue of a deed of truſt from Mr. Walter Brooke Cox and Anne his wife, to Fielder Bowie and Anne Cox, executrix of Thomas Smith Cox, bearing date the 9th of May 1786, which ſaid deed of truſt was made by the ſaid Mr. Walter Brooke Cox, in conſequence of the ſaid Fielder Bowie and Thomas Smith Cox, deceaſed, having become ſecurity for the ſaid Mr. Walter Brooke Cox to Samuel Hughes, Eſq; and for which ſaid debt judgment hath been obtained, and execution iſſued againſt the principal and his ſecurities, for the payment of which, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday the 14th of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the premiſes, for ready money, the following tracts or parcels of land; Orchard, containing 190 acres; Quick Sale, 32; Part of Twiford, containing 108; Part Littleworth, containing 20 acres; and Good Luck, 39 acres; in the whole making 499 acres; all which ſaid lands ſeth adjoining to each other, and ſituate within half a mile of the town of Nottingham, on Patuxent river. This land is very level, and well adapted to corn, wheat, rye, and tobacco, and has the advantage of an extenſive range for all kinds of ſtock, with wood ſufficient to ſupport the whole with care. On the premiſes are, a convenient dwelling houſe, kitchen, meat houſe, corn houſe, three tobacco houſes, and two negro quarters, all in but bad repair, two ſmall orchards of excellent fruit; part of this plantation is under good fence. This land will be ſold as will beſt ſuit, together or ſeparate; the title thereof is indiſputable. At the ſame time and place will be ſold, one other tract of land, it is the preſent reſidence of Mr. Walter Brooke Cox, containing about 128 acres, on which are, a good and convenient dwelling houſe, kitchen, quarter, corn houſe, &c. &c. There is likewiſe on this tract a great variety of fruits; it is a beautiful ſituation, and the ſoil good, and has a never failing ſpring of good water near the buildings.

And on Monday the 18th of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be ſold on the ſame terms, the following tract of land, in Montgomery county, about 8 miles from Bladenſburg, 10 from Georgetown, and 35 from Baltimore-town, containing 317 acres, on this place is erected a convenient and comfortable dwelling houſe 38 by 28, with three rooms and a paſſage below, two rooms above ſtairs, and brick chimnies, with all neceſſary outhouſes, ſuch as kitchen, negro quarters, ſtables, and tobacco houſes; there are alſo on this land, about half a mile from the former, a good dwelling houſe with ſtone chimnies, and all neceſſary outhouſes; there are a great variety of fruit trees of all kinds on both theſe tenements; the ſoil is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, wheat, and tobacco, and as it is ſo conveniently ſituated to thoſe ſeveral capital and improving trading towns, there cannot be a doubt but it will become very valuable in a few years. And alſo, on Thurſday the 14th of December, will be ſold to the higheſt bidder, nineteen valuable country born ſlaves, conſiſting of men, women, boys, and girls; alſo all the horſes and cattle, among which are ſome valuable oxen, and all the plantation utenſils. Attendance will be given on the days appointed, by

FIELDER BOWIE,
ANNE COX, executrix of
Thomas S. Cox.

10

Annapolis, Auguſt 9, 1786.

WHEREAS Mr. Thomas Rutland hath thought proper to publiſh an advertiſement forewarning all perſons indebted for dealings at either of his ſtores in Virginia or Maryland, from paying any money to Mr. John Petty, in behalf of the firm of Yates and Petty, and has aſſigned for the reaſon of ſuch publication, that the ſaid Petty had broken the award determined on by gentlemen mutually choſen to adjuſt their differences, I think it proper to inform the public, that the prohibition of Mr. Rutland is as unjuſt as his allegation in this reſpect is without foundation. The ſuppoſed breach of the arbitration ariſes in his opinion, as far as I can conjecture, on the ſuit commenced by Yates and Petty for the recovery of a very conſiderable balance due to them from Mr. Rutland, but a little reflection muſt convince him that his conduct in diſpoſing of a conſiderable part of his eſtate, ſubſequent to the award, rendered this ſtep abſolutely neceſſary, and that Yates and Petty are fully juſtified in purſuing it, by the terms of the award made by the gentlemen appointed, of which all perſons may be fully ſatisfied by applying at the ſtore of Mr. Petty, in Annapolis. It is with concern that the ſubſcriber finds himſelf under the neceſſity of entering into a public altercation reſpecting his private affairs, but ſhould Mr. Rutland perſiſt in his unjuſtifiable accuſations, a full account of his tranſactions with and conduct towards Yates and Petty, will enable an impartial public to judge which of the parties has the greateſt reaſon to complain of ill treatment.

The ſubſcriber takes this opportunity of requeſting all perſons indebted for dealings at the ſtores (late Mr. Rutland's) in Virginia or Maryland, to make him immediate payment of their reſpective accounts, or he ſhall be under the neceſſity of making uſe of compulſory meaſures to recover the ſame, which will be very diſagreeable to their

Moſt obedient humble ſervant,
JOHN PETTY.

13

To be RENTED,

A VERY good griſt-mill with two pair of ſtones, bolting-clothes, and every thing convenient, with a large meadow, lying on the Head of South river. Any perſon inclinable to rent may have poſſeſſion in December.

FRANCIS RAWLINGS.

5 1w

THE debtors to the eſtate of the reverend William Hanna, late of Anne-Arundel county, are informed, that unleſs they ſpeedily ſettle their reſpective accounts, ſuits will be commenced againſt them without reſpect to perſons, of further notice.

SARAH HANNA, adminiſtratrix.

2

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, living near Annapolis, on the Thurſday night of the Annapolis races 1785, a dark bay HORSE, four years old, neither docked, branded or broke, but is very gentle, about thirteen hands one inch high, is a natural pacer, the hair of his tail had been cut and almoſt grown out again; he had alſo been cut, and was not quite well when he went away; he had been ſtaked, and has a remarkable ſcar on his near briſket where the girt goes round. Whoever brings the ſaid horſe to me, or gives me information ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive forty ſhillings reward, paid by

BALDWIN LUSBY.

2

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.
November 1, 1785.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living near the Head of South river, on the 19th of September, a dark mulatto man, named PARAWAY, twenty-four years of age, five feet ſeven or eight inches high, ſtraight made, and of a middle ſize, has a black mole on his upper lip, thick legs, and his great toes conſiderably longer than the reſt, and ſtammers in his ſpeech if haſtily ſpoken to; had on when he made his eſcape, a white cotton jacket, oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers, but has ſince taken other cloaths with him, which I cannot deſcribe. Whoever takes up and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive, if twenty miles from home four dollars, if thirty miles ſix dollars, and if out of the ſtate the above reward, and if brought home reaſonable charges, paid by

ELIZABETH HALL.

3 X

THIS is to give notice, that I intend to prefer a petition to the next general aſſembly for an act to confirm my right to part of a tract of land, called Beall's Goodwill, the late property of Henry Hunter, deceaſed, which he deviſed to be ſold. 8w

THOMAS MORTON.

2

A few Copies of the

LAWS

Of the laſt Seſſion,

And

The VOTES and PROCEEDINGS

Of both Houſes,

To be ſold at the Printing-Office. 15X

IN conſequence of an advertiſement of mine forewarning all perſons, indebted at either of my ſtores in Virginia or Maryland, from ſettling any of their accounts with Mr. John Petty, that gentleman has been pleaſed to return for anſwer, that my prohibition was as unjuſt as my allegation was without foundation; that it was with concern he found himſelf under the neceſſity of entering into a public altercation about his private affairs, and ſhould I perſiſt in my unjuſtifiable accuſations, a full account of my tranſactions with, and conduct towards, Yates and Petty, would enable an impartial public to judge which of the parties had the greateſt reaſon to complain of ill treatment. I would beg leave to inform the gentleman, that it is as diſagreeable to me as it can poſſibly be to him to appear in the public prints, though, at the ſame time, very willing to appear any where to juſtify that conduct which I have and hope ever ſhall be able to reconcile to my own conſcience. As he has now broached the matter, I inſiſt on his laying before the public *my accounts* to Yates and Petty, and truſt I ſhall be very eaſily able to confute any untruths he may expect to impoſe upon the public, by an open and candid definition of the ſame; that my prohibition is *unjuſt*, is an aſſertion as illiberal as 'tis ungrounded. I hope thoſe gentlemen indebted as before mentioned, will pay no attention to Mr. Petty's requeſt of paying their reſpecting accounts to him, as it will only involve them in law ſuits, for I am determined to ſue every perſon that has or ſhall pay any money to Mr. Petty (for dealings at either of my ſtores previous to the fourth of February) ſince the public notice I have given.

THOMAS RUTLAND.

12

Negro Shoes.

FIVE hundred pairs of the beſt quality, to be ſold, on the loweſt terms, by the ſubſcriber, in London-town, who recieves hides for tanning as uſual.

EDWARD SEFTON.

N. B. They may alſo be had of Meſſieurs Abſalom Ridgely, William Wilkins, James Weſt, and John Wiſeman, in Annapolis.

4

September 22, 1786.

THIS is to give notice, that ſundry of the inhabitants of Montgomery, Frederick, and Waſhington counties, intend to preſent a petition to the next general aſſembly, for one more inſpection for tobacco, at George-town, on Patowmack river. 7 1w

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Annapolis, July 21, 1786.

Lands for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber has for ſale all that tract of land called Beall's Plantation and Snowden's Reputation Supported, containing about 700 acres, ſituated on the Head of South river, about three miles from navigable water, and contiguous to the eſtate of Mr. Richard Hopkins, of Gerard.

This is a moſt eligible ſituation, being about twelve miles from the city of Annapolis, twenty-eight from Baltimore-town, twenty-four from George-town, and ſeven from the inſpection houſes of Indian Landing and Queen-Anne, is well adapted for corn, wheat, and particularly tobacco, alſo well timbered and watered, a very good mill ſtream runs through it; there is ſome meadow ground, and much more may be made.

The improvements upon it are, a good dwelling houſe with three large rooms on each floor, kitchen, quarter, cornhouſe, ſtables, tobacco houſe, a very fine apple orchard, together with a number of other valuable fruit trees.

Mr. Richard Hopkins will ſhew the premiſes above mentioned; further particulars may be had of the printers, of Meſſieurs William Patterſon and brothers, Baltimore, or of

JOHN WADDINGTON, in Philadelphia.

12

Annapolis, September 11, 1786.

Houſe Building.

WE, the ſubſcribers, will undertake to erect or repair any building, finding materials and labour, or labour only, as may be moſt agreeable to thoſe who pleaſe to employ us; alſo to deſign, eſtimate, meaſure and ſurvey any building, and make out bills of ſcantling, &c. &c. in an expeditious and neat manner, and on reaſonable terms. 8w

EDWARD VIDLER,
ROBERT KEY.

8 X

October 3, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preſented to the general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, praying that an act may paſs, explanatory of that part of the charter of the city of Annapolis which relates to the reſidence of the electors or free voters thereof. 6 8w

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FIVE POUNDS REWARD.
Upper Marlborough, Prince-George's county, September 12, 1786.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 4th of June, a negro man named CHARLES, twenty-five years of age, a ſhort thick fellow, about five feet ſix inches high, has a ſhort flat noſe, a very buſhy head of hair, thick lips, with a lump on the upper one, he is a handy fellow, and works well at the whip ſaw; had on when he went away his common working dreſs; I have reaſon to believe he has other cloaths with him, but cannot particularly deſcribe them, therefore he probably may change his apparel. As I purchaſed him of Notley Young, Eſq; on Patowmack, I apprehend he is lurking about in that neighbourhood. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid fellow, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive if above ten miles from home thirty ſhillings, if out of the county forty ſhillings, and if out of the ſtate the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by

WILLIAM BOWIE, 3d.

6

MR. PEALE, ever deſirous to pleaſe and entertain the public, will make a part of his houſe a repoſitory for natural curioſities.—The public, he hopes, will thereby be gratified in the ſight of many of the wonderful works of nature which are now cloſeted and but ſeldom ſeen. The ſeveral articles will be claſſed and arranged according to their ſeveral ſpecies; and for the greater eaſe to the curious, on each piece will be inſcribed the place from whence it came, and the name of the donor, unleſs forbid, with ſuch other information as may be neceſſary.

Mr. PEALE will moſt thankfully receive the communications of friends who will favour him with their aſſiſtance in this undertaking.

Corner of Lombard and Third ſtreets, Philadelphia.

N. B. All the portraits are now removed into the former exhibition room; and exhibitions of the moving pictures with changeable effects, will only be made for private companies, conſiſting of twenty or more perſons, on previous notice being given.

The gentlemen or ladies of Maryland, who are willing to encourage Mr. Peale in his undertaking to collect and form a repoſitory of natural curioſities, are informed, that Mr. Richmond, of Annapolis will receive for, and forward to Mr. Peale, any thing which may be offered to him for that purpoſe. 4w

October 28, 1786.

4 X

CAME to the plantation of Alexander Beall, on Bennett's-Creek, in Montgomery county, a dark bay MARE, neither docked nor branded, about eight years old, has a ſmall running in her near ear, and a ſump at the root of her off ear, and ſundry white ſpots about her neck and ſhoulders. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

4 X

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